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swimmers, but in captivity I noticed that they rested with the nose held out of water.

At the mouth of the stone drain, about 100 yards from the spring, I found a larva three inches long, and in the spring itself five more only on inch in length. The large larva was probably a year old, while the small ones appeared to be newly hatched. In color they were a pale red with small yellowish dots scattered along the back, but there is little pigment in the skin and the whole animal is quite translucent.

In the shape of the head, thread-like external gills and general form these larvae resemble those of *Spelerpes bilineatus*, but the color and markings are quite different.

Although this species seems to be quite abundant about this one spring, I have found it nowhere else in the vicinity.

PHILIP H. POPE,  
Manchester, Maine.

#### NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED BY COMMON SNAKES.

Mr. J. F. Street informs me he dissected an adult garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) in the fall of 1909, obtained at Indiana, Pa. It contained 65 well-developed embryos. I saw an example of this species in the Carnegie Museum, at Pittsburgh, some years ago, from Ohio Pyle, Pa. It had a great number of young which were given as 65. The largest water snake (*Natrix sipedon*) I have examined, was obtained by Evan Rhoads on Newton Creek, near Mount Ephraim, Camden County, N. J., August 22, 1912. When fresh it was little short of five feet, and contained over 70 young, (76 according to my notes). I may add that a red-eared terrapin (*Pseudemys elegans*) was captured in Oldmans Creek, N.

J., during June, 1914, and brought to my notice through Dr. Ida A. Keller. It is doubtless an introduction or escaped individual, as the species is a native of the Gulf States.

HENRY W. FOWLER,  
*Philadelphia, Pa.*